C L A I M S

What is claimed is:

1. In a method for printing digital image data onto light-sensitive material, wherein the image data are received at a reader station, an exposure correction is applied to the image data in a computing station, and the exposure-corrected image data are output via a printing module onto the light-sensitive material, the improvement wherein the exposure correction includes a correction step that is both specific for the type of light-sensitive material used and for the image data.

2. Method as defined in Claim 1, wherein the correction step is applied to output-ready image data.

3. Method as defined in Claim 1, wherein the correction step is applied to each color separately.

4. Method as defined in Claim 1, wherein image-data-specific correction data are used for the correction step that are determined by analysis of the image data.

5. Method as defined in Claim 4, wherein the image-data-specific correction data are determined by means of a method to detect edges within the image data.

6. Method as defined in Claim 4, wherein the image-data-specific correction data are determined by means of filtering the image data.

7. Method as defined in Claim 6, wherein a two-dimensional filter is used.

8. Method as defined in Claim 6, wherein one-dimensional filters are used, and they are applied sequentially along the x-axis and the y-axis.

9. Method as defined in Claim 6, wherein filters with a range of five image points are used.

10. Method as defined in Claim 1, wherein paper-specific correction data based on the exposure and measurement of a test pattern are created, which serve as the standard for an over-exposure during printing.

11. Method as defined in Claim 10, wherein the test pattern includes a large number of sequential density jumps.

12. Method as defined in Claim 11, wherein over-exposure is determined from an integral measurement of the exposed test pattern.

13. Method as defined in Claim 10, wherein the paper-specific correction data are derived from a correlation of measured and pre-specified maximum-allowable over-exposure.

14. Method as defined in Claim 1, wherein paper-specific correction data are newly determined for each type of light-sensitive material used.

15. Method as defined in Claim 1, wherein paper-specific correction data for specific types of light-sensitive materials are determined in advance and stored.